tion to Fort Sumter they will remain quiot. It is said that their inst. actions contemplate a disregard of forms and etiquette in the attainment of results.

The examination for clerkships is to be more rigid and thorough than heretofore.

A report prevails that Mr. Corwin has declined to accept the Mexican mission.

The steam shop-of-war Pawnee is still off the Washington Navy-Yard, with her officers and supplies on board. on board.

Workmen are engaged putting in the machinery of
the Pe sacola, which will not be ready for sea for two

or three months.

Mark H. Cobb of Pennsylvania has been appointed Mark II. Cobb of Pennsylvania has been appointed disbursing Clerk in the War Department, in place of John P. Ms., who is promoted to the chief clerkship.

The Charleston Conver of Monday says that the subscrip ions derived in that city toward the establishment of a stermship line between Liverpool and Charleston have suched an amount authorizing the definitive organization of the company, and the commencement of the work on contract.

The principal officers of the steamer Water Witch, at Philadel, bia, detailed for special service, are Licut. Commanding Bonckenderff and Licuts. J. L. Davis, Cushman, and Eastman, and A. O. Reed, master.

# United States Senate-Extra Session.

Washington, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) offered the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, around, navyyards, and other public works within the limits of the States of Senth Carclina, Georgia, Florida Alabana, Mississippi Lomiasana, and Terra, are now writin the actual prosession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether resinfercements are necessary to retain the same; and if we whether resinfercements with retained that the power and means under existing laws to apply such retained that the power and means under existing laws to apply such retained that the power and means under existing laws to apply such retained the which medical the arigencies and necessities of the case may demand, and whether the defense and protection of the United States and their interests make it recessary and whe to retain military possession of such farts, places, and other property, except after which the defense and to recapture and recomply such other as the United States have been deprived of by science or surreactor for any other cappose, and with a view to any other each changing and holding the first and charp public property, what in thirty faces, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesand and ache others as an supposed to aympathire with them, to subjection and obscleme to the laws of the Union, and to protect the federal Capitale.

sduce the Sistes abstraint and the defence to the laws mignificant with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal Capital. Mr. WHLSON (Rep., Mass.) hoped that the resolu-ion would not be considered to-day. Mr. DOUGLAS said he would call up the resolution

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) objected for the present to its consideration, not being satisfied that the Senate
has power to act upon it.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) effered the follow-

ing:
Revolved, That Mosers, Benjemin of Leulaisma, Brown and
Davis of Mississippi Clay of Alaxama, Mallory of Florids, and
Tounts of Georgia, having announced that they are no longer
naembers of the Senate, their seats have become vacuat, and the
Secretacy of the Senate is directed to strike their names from

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) and others objected to the consideration of the resolution. Laid over.

After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

#### Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

HARRISEURG, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The Republican Legislative caucus to-night nominated the Hon. David Wilmot for United States Senator, in place of the Hou. Simon Cameron. The election takes place to-morrow.

The first ballot stood: Wilmot, 76; Ketchum, 13; Camerbell S. Campbell, S.

Wm. II. Welsh will receive the courtesy of the

New-Jersey Legislature. Then I on, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The Legislature has made two or three ineffectual

The Legislature has band to the strength of the State into sixty Assembly Districts.

The Senate is still lighting over the bill to divide the State into sixty Assembly Districts.

To-morrow is the day set down for the final adjournment, but in consequence of the state of the District bill, double are expressed as to the adjournment at the lines need. time named. The bills to authorize the taking of 7 per cent inter-

est in the Camden and Amboy Raitroads have both been defeated.

#### Georgia State Convention.

Savassan, Ga., Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The Georgia State Convention has transferred the forts ascends, arms, and munitions of war, to the Government of the Southern Confederacy.

An ordinance has also been passed, appropriating half a million of dollars for the support of the Government, and authorizing the Governor to issue? per cent bonds for that amount.

The report of the seizure of the Northern stock in the Macon Western Railway, is denied. The President of the road, Isane Scott, esq., says there is no foundation for the report. Coundation for the report.

Wirginia Convention.

Richmond, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

Mr. Summer's speech was the ablest of the session, and produced profound effect. Unionists consider his arguments unanswerable. There is but little doubt that the Border-State Conference proposition will be adopted; but that the Peace propositions will be taken as the besie of adjustment is doubtful. Seme Secessionists admit the impossibility of adopting an ordinance of secession, but say Virginia will ultimately secese unless her demands are Zanated.

cede unless her demands are granted.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Tyler spoke ably sgainst the Peace propositions, and without concluding the Convention adjourned.

# From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The steamship Tennessee has arrived at this port, bringing Vera Cruz dates of the 8th inst. The British Minister at Mexico had formally recog-

pized the Constitutional Government. Gen. Urage has accepted the mission from Mexico to the United States.

The California Pony Express.

The Pony Express passed here at 6:30 a.m.
San Francisco, Feb. 27-3:40 p. m.

The heavy rains prevailing when the last express departed extended over the State, and were very severe at some points on the mountains; and in the Washoe mining regions to fall of snow was heavy. The weather is again pleasant this week.

G. B. Post, a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, died on the 25th.

The Legislature adjourned over from the 21st to the 26th. The ressions continued 26th. The sessions continue to be occurred with dis-ensaions of Union resolutions, the Broderick expunging resolutions, and the intrigues over the proposed Senatorial election. There has been no legislation of

Schaterial election. There has been no legislation of any importance yet.

The reconstructed Democratic party caucus, composed of the Breckinnidge and a portion of the Douglas Democrats, met at Sagramento last evening, only 44 groug. The Legislature being composed of 115 members, this was an unexpectedly weak show, and an unfavorable incitation for Denver. It is reported that a maj rity of the Donglas Democrats and all the Re-publicans are endeavoring to induce McDongal to with-draw from the contest, when an effort to elect some compromise candidate will be made. The friends of McDongal are making great efforts to get the Republi-

Accounts from Sin Diego state that the whalers at that port have already taken 75 whiles, and the ection for catching is not half over. Each whale is worth

te Legislature of Washington Territory The late Legislature of Washington Territory granted divorces to seventeen disalicated couples.

Tehuantepee dates, received from the Atlantic States to the II lost, giving an account of the choice of Davis and Stephens as head of the Southern Republic.

Californians more than ever fear a permanent dissolution of the Union inevitable, and hope the calamity

may not be agree ated by unnecessary war.

The Overland mail, which left St. Louis on the 7th,
suched Los Angeles on the 20th, and will reach Sin

Feached Los Angeles on the 20th, and will reach Sin Francisco at our the 20th. The Buttanfeld route is now believed to be free from Indians, and no further interruptions to mails are approbanded.

BRIP NEWS.—Arrived 23d, ship Shirley, Boston; Sith, William Sprager, Cornect; bark F. A. Roeflins, histogra; bark Falley, Rie Jameto; sohr Foorense, value thou should be ship Atrion, Liverpeel; 24th, Benjamin Meward, Foget Sound; 25th, bark Nahenness, New-Archanget, and ship Weldon, Liverpeel; and ship

We briefs, Liverpoet.

If There are mow in the besth, leading with breaketoffs for England, ships Easte When Jacob Bell and Richard House. The whips Dannier West, Jacob Bell and Richard House. The whips Dannier West, Gunes Telegraph, and Stylark, ore under charter for prome actions cargoes for New York, considerable perfectly being bariery and whent. Leadbut, Syren and Enliny are will innearing the horizontal production of the working are short passing of 30d eye from Henry Konniber middle and a story of the hinge a large garde, consisting principally of sugar, rice, See, pepper and oil. The Torrent sailed for this part law 9. At that accounts, the Kinglisher, hapid, Louis and Imperial were in the borth, for this port.

The Meanner had been chattered for a carry to this part from

The Memore had been chartered for a cargo to this port from starilla, and has salled for last port. According to the Overland and report, Tess were scarce and high with distinishing scales. COMMUNICIAL.—Transactions from Lind hands have been moderate for the last three days with a few trifting factor-tions to price. Between is adead in small lets at advancing that Latte latinum to day brings Sec. to lathness to day brings 200.

have been was ed; sales during the week of 5,000 put 200., do that dull and less from a very firm. The heat quality for demestic produce. The market

# THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUNTER.

### Another Cabinet Meeting.

A QUESTION OF STARVATION OR BLOODSHED

A MILITARY DECISION.

#### What the Republicans Think of It.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to determine upon the final formulities concerning the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command from Fort Sumter. This purpose has not been involved in any doubt since the meeting on Saturday night, when Gen. Scott's military report, accompanied by the detailed statements of the engineer and naval officers was laid before the council.

All the high military and naval officers agree entirely in opinion that the Government could not reënforce Major Auderson with its present available means, and that the attempt would be attended with serious loss of life and probable tailure. It is strictly a military question, and must be decided upon military principles, and by military authority. Neither the President nor his Cabinet can assume to determine operations about which they must be necessarily ignormant. Hence, in acting upon the official advice of Gen. Scott, the Cabinet have adopted his programme as they would the plan of a campaign.

It is not yet decided in what manner the withdrawal will be made, but it is known Major Anderson and his men will be treated with the utmost civility at Charleston, and their wishes consulted in every respect.

This decision will be a great relief to the autherities of South Carolina, who have a large and expensive force in service, and with limited means of maintaining it.

The Republicans have made no formal expression concerning the policy of withdrawing Major Anderson, but in the only conference held on the subject there were very emphatic utterances against it, while the necessity was admitted to be inexorable.

#### From Montgomery.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The news from Washington is considered unentisfactory. The surrender of Sumter is not sufficient. The slaves here are universally regarded as an element of military power rather than of weakness. No fears are entertained of their insurrection. The Alabama Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederacy by a large majority.

The tariff of the Confederacy, as reported by the Committee of Congress, proposes to levy duties as follows: Distilled spirits, wines, manufactured tobacco, and glass, 25 per cent; fancy articles generally, 20 per cent; malt liquors, earthenware, iros, copper, wood, cottons, hemp, flux, and substantial manufactures, 15 per cent; coal, drugs, jewelry, woolens, and iron rails, 10 per cent; ice, \$2 per tun; sailing vessels, steamers, munitions of war, arms, works of art, traders' tools, beef, pork, flour, corn and coffee,

### The Broadway Hailroad, etc.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Times.
ALRANT, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The Railroad Committee reported unanimously, with amendments, the Broadway Railroad bill, accompanied by a written report giving reasons for the passage of the bill substantially as follows: First, improved means of travel on Broadway, one absolutely necessary. Second, horse-milroads afford the best means of travel, and cause the least obstructions. Third, acrost measurement has shown that Broadway is sufficiently wide for the proposed road. Fourth, the principal objections urged against a railroad upply with greater force to the continuance of omnibuses, the removal of which is contemplated by this bill. Fifth, the objections based on a mere feeling of repugnance to innovation upon existing usages would block the wheels of progress entirely. 6th. A railroad creates much less dus than omnibuses. 7th. Fare is reduced below that charged by omnibuses. Sch. Cars run faster than stages, saving valuable time to thousands who ride 9th. The bill provides for payment of equitable com pensation to the city for the franchise. 10th. It provides for the payment of damages to property-owner along the line of the road. 11th. It provides for the removal of omnibuses from Broadway, and payment to the proprietors thereof. The bill, my the Committee. has been drawn with great care and ability, and with the evident design of guarding against the objectionable features of former bills for city railroads. The Committee also say that they have made such amendments as will more effectually protect every interest likely to e affected, and guard against every abuse to which orporate bodies are liable. Also that in view of the argent demands for relief to Broadway it is generally proceded that the construction of a milroad there is only a question of time, and as the well known and respectable citizens named in the bill have presented a more just and equitable proposition than any heretofore presented for a similar object, the Committee cannot withhold their unanimous and decided support. The friends of the bill desired to make it a special order for Friday next, and its opponents on Wednesday. Between the two it was not made a special order at all. but probably will to-morrow be assigned an early day for consideration.

The Railroad-toll bill, which was a special order for this evening, was, by a large majority, postponed one week, which looks as though the Assembly does not mean to pass the bill.

We had a very entertaining debate on the Supply bill to-night, particularly on the item to pay the Wa ington Commissioners \$500 each, which was adopted. Mr. Johnson proposed to pay the Tweddle Hall Unionsavers \$100 each, which was lost. At 11 o'clock the Committee rose, reported progress, and made the bill a special order for to-morrow.

## New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednezday, March 13, 1961. One hundred and thirty-six towns give Berry, Republican, for Governor, 26,065; Stark, Democrat, 21,500; scattering, 104. The Republicans have elected to the Legislature 115, and the Democrats 50 members.

### Virginia Politics.

PETERSBURG, Wodnesday, March 13, 1861.
Petersburg voted to-day to instruct her delegate he Convention to vote for the Secession ordinance. The majority for the instruction was 51. The polls will be kept open to-morrow, when the friends of Secession expect to greatly increase their majority. The Seccais a large crowd, and the excitement is great. Mesers. Pryor, Strongfellow, and others, are to speak at 8 this

The Texas Convention. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance to continue the Custom-House officers in duty until superseded by the State Government, or by the Provisional Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, March 11, 1861. Gov. Houston has refused to recognize the Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the Secession Ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature (which meets on the 18th) will attend to the public questions now arising; and he favors a new Convention to make

ing sections 307, 308, and 309 of the Code of Procedure. It alters the allowances of costs.

Mr. RAMSEY moved a reconsideration of the vote upon the report of the Judiciary Committee against incorporating an Association for the safe keeping of valuable packages, by means of burglar-proof safes. Agreed to, and the bill was committed.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably on the bill coding to the United States jurisdiction over cortain lands for lighthouse purposes.

EILLS PASSED.

To designate as public helidays, Jan. 1. July 4, Dec. 25, Feb. 22, General Election Days, and Fast Days; providing that promissory notes falling due on such days are to be due on the preceding day, after being amended so that notes falling due on all legal holidays shall be payable on the day after.

The bill to incorporate the National Horse Show Association was lost by 14 to 10. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Senate than wont into Executive Session, with closed doors. such change in the State Constitution as may be necessary. He opposes Texas joining the Confederacy. The Convention, in reply, passed an ordinar ce, claiming full powers, promising to communicate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States, and notifying the State of this course. The

ment and carry out the Convention ordinances. It is reported that Mr. Clark will be pu: in Mr. Houston's place if the latter refuses the onth; also, that Gov. Houston is raising troops on his own account. Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near

Brownsville.

Convention will at once require all officers to take the

eath of allegiance to the support of the new Govern-

The Southern Congress. MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, March 12, 1861. Nothing of public interest was done to-day. A re ess is daily expected, which will be trought about certainly during the week. President Cobb has sent several State Conventions certified copies of the permanent Constitution. It is expected that Alabama will ratify it on Wednesday. Mr. Stephens has gone

to Crawfordville. MONTGOMERY, Aln., Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The tariff act has been published. It goes into operation on the let of May. Compared with the tariff act of the United States, most of the 30 per cent duties are reduced to 25; the greater portion of the 24 and 19 duties are reduced to 15. There is a large 10 per cent sche-

dule and a very small free list.

The Alabama Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution by a vote of 87 to 5. Gen. Jameson, a leading Cooperationist, took a bold position in favor of the ratification.

Jere, Clemens has been appointed Major-General of the Alabama army.

Transportation of U. S. Troops, &c. BRAZOS, Wednesday, March 6, 1861. Arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as transportation is provided. The Webster is outside.

# Death of a Prominent Lawyer and

Homer, N. Y., Wednesday, March 13, 1861. E. F. Goold, a prominent lawyer and polician, died at his residence in Cortland this morning.

## Methodist Conference.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled in the Hill-street Church in this city this morning, the Rev. L. U. Bates providing. About one hundred delegates were in attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel U. Bates of Maryland.

#### John Cochrane's Reception.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.
The Hon. John Cochrane arrived here this evening, and was serenaded to-night at the Exchange Hotel by a remendous crowd, headed by Smi h's Band. Mr. Cochrane appeared and responded to the calls in as lequent Union speech. He said Virginia now held the destinies of the nation in her hands, and whatever policy she adopted New-York would uphold her in it. Virginia had only to present her ultimatum to New-York as a final one, and New-York would sustain Virginia, and she should have ter rights guaranteed to her. He was loudly applicated while speaking.

#### Passage of the New Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill.

The Personal Liberty bill, March 13, 1861.

The Personal Liberty bill, which passed the State Senate last week, passed the House of Representatives to-day, after a warm debate, by a vote of 81 to 45.

The bill modifies the present law materially. There is no doubt the Governor will sign it.

### Non-Arrival of Steamers.

Sanot Hook, Wednesdey, March 13-11 p. m. There are no signs of the steamship Lina now fully ue off this point. Wind N. E., moderate; very dark

and rainy.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 12-11 p. ps. There are no signs of the steamship Bohemian, due at this port.

### Arrival of the Frigate Pocahontas, Nonrolk, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The United States war steam frigate Pecahontas,

from Vera Cruz, arrived in Hampton Roads last even The frigate Columbia is hourly expected to surive.

The Connecticut River. HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. Navigation is resumed. The river is now free of ice, and the s'eamers City of Hartford and Caulite State are running regularly between New-lock and Hartford without detention.

Marine Bisneter.

Boston, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The brig Robert Wing, from Rio Nunesse, Africa, 21st alt., reports, lat. 35°, ton. 66° 50°, fell in with the brig Joans Krocater, from New astle for New York; took off her crew and brought them to this port.

# Reduction of the Prices of Freight. Birraro, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. The New-York Central Railread Company, in anticipation of the opening of the canals, have reduced the rates of freight on floar to 60 cents per barrel, and on grain to 50 cents per 100 pounds, from Buffalo to New-York.

Oswgoo, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.
The City Insurance of Hartford loses \$2,000 by the Mexico fire; the Phenix of Hartford, \$2,000; and the Atma, \$700.

# APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Siz: One question if you please: How comes it shout that, for the next ten years after the XXXVIIth Congress, here are to be but 2.3 members in the House, while we have 17 now with the addition of another from Kansas, I suppose lease answer with a few words in some corner of your "Sout."

Yours, for the Union forever. S. C. Wilson, Niegara County, N. Y., March 11, 125 Answer .- It don't "come about." The Isw requires an Apportionment on the basis of 233 Members; and such an Apportionment was made under the census of 1850. But Minnesota and

Others may be as ignorant as I am.

Oregon were admitted after that Apportionment was made (as Kausas has just been) increasing the actual membership considerably above the basis fixed in the Apportionment. It will be the same this decade. We shall begin with 233 Members; but New-Mexico, Nebracks, Colorado, Nevada, and perhaps Dakota, will be coming in before 1870, increasing the

#### understand it. ALBANY-A WEED TRIUMPH. Correspondence of The N. Y. Express.

ALBANY, March 12, 1861.

members to 240, and perhaps more. Now you

This morning the Weed party were rejoiced to learn that Speaker Littlejobn had been appointed Consul to Liverpool. Of course the lucky recipient was congratulated on his good luck, and wished success a dozen times over. He expressed surprise on learning of the bener dene blue, remarking that not having been an applicant, the appointment was not expected. Greeley's friends feel very sore about the matter, and only hope that there may be some mistake. They might as well make up their minds at once to hear the lead, as we have the most indubitable evidence that Speaker Littlejohn has received his "credentials." Mr. Littlejohn will take with him to the mother country the best wishes of a large majority of all parties, for notwithstanding the variety of opinions concerning his political course, he is personally a very popular man, and the ablest preciding officer the Assembly has had for many

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 13, 1861.

Mr. FIERO introduced a bill repealing the act to extend the New-York Central Park; also, a bill amending sections 307, 308, and 309 of the Code of Procedure.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, with closed doors.

On the reopening of the doors the resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were taken up.

Mr. GO 'S advocated their adoption.

The resolutions were adopted by 20 to 6—all the Republican Senators, with J. McLeod Murphy, Democrat, voting in the affirmative. All the other Democratic Senators voted in the negative.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. COLLIN brought in a bill to facilitate the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad. It imposes the same tax as the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad imposes, giving the road \$200,000 a year of its proceeds.

Mr. PHILBRICK introduced a bill to amend the law relating to banks of New York City, by requiring the advertising of reports on Monday instead of Taesday.

The Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that the vote required to puse the Albany and Susquehanna Railtong till is a majority vote only, and that the bill is not a two-thirds bill.

The annual report of the American Institute was

The annual report of the American Institute was The SPEAKER presented the statement of the New-York Street Commissioners in relation to the cost of opening streets in New-York City for a series of

The Senate bill to aid in the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad, was passed.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Railroad Committee also reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of the L. ag. Island Railroad.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Special Committee to devise means to facilitate the business, presented a written report favoring a sort of Grinoing Committee, but less objectionable than those heretofore in vogue.

From Our Own Correspondent
ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.
ALBANY AND SUSQUEBLANNA RAILBOAD.
The Speaker presented a communication from the Attorney General, Mr. Myers, in reply to a resolution Attorney General, Mr. Myers, is reply to a resolution of the Assembly requesting his opinion relative to the constitutional vote required for the passage of the bill to facilitate the Albany and Susquehama Railroad. Mr. Myers holds that it is not new othird bill, and that only 6, votes are necessary to its passage tarough the Assembly. This opinion is at variance with one of the reasons urged by the Governor in his veto message against the bill had year.

against the bill last year.

Subsequently the bill authorizing half a million in aid of this enterprise came up as a special order. Mr. Morgan of Menree, moved to strike out the sentence giving the renears for the passage of the bill, which has been not inaptly termed " a speech in the belly of the bill." Mesars. Benedict, Waterbury, J. E. Smith, and Ferry, opposed the motion, and Mesers. Meritt, Pierce, and Wager, favored it, and it was stricken

Mr. Merritt held that the bill bad no merit and moved strike out the emeting clause. Mr. Buckbee, Dem., of Schoharie, spoke in favor of

the bill, as an act of tardy justice to a long-neclected portion of the State, which was without facilities of communication with the rest of manked. He also ured the Republicans to vote for the bill as a party measure, inticating that if they would open up com-munication, and let light into the benighted region of Schoharie, they might hope in time to have a respecta-

Schoharle, they might hope in time to have a respectable Republican vote in the County. Mr. Merrit spoke
at considerable length, and with much earnexances,
against the till, on the ground of policy and justice.
Mr. Benton of Caynga made a speech on the greatness of the Eric Canal, and is opposition to the bill.
Mr. Kernan thought it improper and unwise to make
the appropriation, and read from the report of the
Controller to show that the state of the finances was
not such as to warrant the apppropriation of money to
any new works of improvement, even if there were
no constitutional objections in the way, which he
stremmently contembed was the fact.

Mr. Bingham everheded Mr. Kernan's argument, intimating that he had forgotten the millions which had been appropriated from the State Treasury for the benefits of its county. He had forgotten the lateral canals which had not only cost the State thirty millions. were now run by the State at an annual expense f \$150,000 beyond the revenue said into the treasury n the form of tells. Mr. Kernan had made no objection to this annual tax to keep there works. With him (Bingham), the fact that this was not a State road—that the State was not to manage it and pay the expense of running it after it shall have been completed, was no objection to the bill, but was rather a reason why he should vote for it. If the portion of reason why he should vote for it. If the portion of the Sante through which this road is to run has claims, as he conceived it had, they should be reparded. Messra Ferry, Benedict, Sanford, Bart, and Littlejohn spoke in favor of the bill, and Richardson and Kernan spaints it. Finally, the question was taken on Mr. Meritt's motion, to strike out the emeting clause, which was lost—35 to 63—when the Committee rose, reported the till to the House, and it was ordered to a third reading.

BLLS PASSED.

The Sante regard the hills to incorporate the Vote.

The Senate passed the bills to incorporate the Veterais of the Scott Lafe Quard; to amend the hill for the improvement of Washington Hights, and to create the office of Commissioner of Lunary, and had a discussion on the question as to who is or who shall be President

office of Commissioner of Lunney, and had a discussion on the question as to who is or who shall be President pro ten of the Senate.

FURLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Manierre, providing for a somewhat thorough reorganization of the Public School system of New-York, and some members of the Board of Education are up here urging its passage. The hill abolishes the present elective Board of Education composed of Commissioners, and substitutes a board composed of its Commissioners, to be chosen by the Controller and Recorder—two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years, and thereafter two to be chosen every two years, and to hold office for a term of six years, and receive each a salary of \$5,000 per annum. The powers and duties of the present Board of Education are vested in the new Board, except that they shall not be ex-officionembers of the Board of Education are vested in the new Board, except that they shall not be ex-officionembers of the Board of Education are vested in the new grammar, primary, celored or evening school, but are required to give thirty days notice to the Ward Trustees, who may be heard before the Board for or against any such measure. Sizes for school buildings are to be purchased and buildings erected by the Board in the manner now revoided by law. The Board are also to have entire control of the repairs of school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildings and the farmishing of supplies for the school buildi be illings and the farnishing of supplies for the school department. The adoption of any measure by the Beard must receive the affirmative vote of two-thirds

Beard must receive the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members, and all drafts and requisitions for money mast be signed by the President of the Board and three other members.

The Transees of Common Schools new in office are to continue to hold office to the end of the terms for which they have been elected, after which Trustees are to be chosen by the Board of Supervisors, and are to exercise the same powers as at present, except in so far as their powers and duties are modified by this set. Commissioners and trustees must be citizens of the United States, and residents of the City of New-York, and shall hold no other effect under the United States, or the State or City of New-York, except the office of Commissioner of Deedror Notary Public. School Inspectors are to be elected as at present. The power of removal of Commissioners, Trustees, and Inspectors now verted be elected as at present. The power of removal of Commissioners, Trustees, and Inspectors now verted in the Benef of Education is by this bill vested in the Superior Court. The net if passed is to take effect on the let of May next.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GVMN ASICH,-Mr. Brady the proprietor of this establishment, gave a "receptien" last evening at the Gyannasium rooms, No. 23 St. Mark's place, which was nitended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The members were pres-ent in full force, and gave a pleasing exhibition of their skill in various gymnastic exercises.

Fines .- At 6; e'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the dwelling house of Chance Caping, No. 53 Lispenned street, in consequence of the explosion of a terosepe lamp. The clathing of Mrs. Capping and Lispensid street, it clothing of Mrs. Capping and large-seed lamp. The clothing of Mrs. Capping and haughter were set on five, and the letter was coverely hurned before the claims enable be extinguished. At 9 c'clock, the alarm in the Fifth District was caused by the burning of a window curtain in the dwelling No. 142 East Tuirteenth street, and in an hour thereafter the alarm for the Seventh District was occasioned by the alarm for the Seventh District was occasioned by the ignition of the ruine of the old fire at 56 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WIGFALL-FORT SUMTER-MAJOR AN-DERSON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1861. The resolution to expel Wigfall from the Senate will not carry, and was not expected to do so by Mr. Foster when he introduced it. It is a feeler and a warning, for the purpose of putting Northern Democrats on the record, to test the sentiment of the Senate, and to indicate the purpose of the Republicans at the next session of Congress. When the next Congress is convened, if the seceded States send no Senators or Representatives here, it is expected that both branches of Congress will proceed to business on the assumption that the representation from the loval States constitutes a full House and Senate. A quorum will be decided to mean a majority of the Senators or Representatives from the loyal States. Otherwise, when it becomes necessary to pass a Force bill or any other measure for the pro-

lation by destroying a quorum.

Revolutionary times require bold measures, and unless the Seccasion movement soon dies away it will be absolutely necessary to expel every traitor from Washington, no matter whether he be a Sen-

section of the Government, the Southern members,

oined with their Democratic allies, will have it on-

tirely in their power to prevent all necessary legis-

ator or merely a department clerk.

An extra session of Congress is now almost certain. It cannot be avoided unless the Government is to exist at the will of the rebei States. Mr. Lincoln favors the passage of a bill similar to that drawn up by John Cochrane in the last Congress, giving the Executive power at any time to declare Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans and other ports no longer ports of entry. This would settle the revenue difficulty in ten days. Notice would instantly be given to foreign Governments,

and our revenue cutters would complete the work. The Republican Senators hesitate about making a sweep of the officers of the Senate. In any event the Secretaries will remain, but a different feeling prevails toward the Sergaant-at-Arms and perhapsome of the subordinates. The Sergeant, you will remember, stood coolly by and saw Charles Summer struck down by Brooks. He has never been forstruck down by Brooks. given this act by some of the Republicans in Congress, and when a fit occasion arrives he will have to withdraw from the Senate Chamber. Times have changed, however, and it will not do to be too vindictive—if it would where would Senator Douglas stand? He, too, stood coldly by when Summer was struck down, and did not "lest his motives should be misinterpreted."

Wigfall takes the discussion of the expulsion resolution very quietly. He is in his seat the most of the time, and laughs or gapes according to circumstances. Senator Mason is quite anxious to be put down in the same category with the Texan Senator. He courts martyrdom, for he knows that it is all that will save his seat to him when the Secession fever abates in Virginin. There is no doubt but the Senate would do the State of Virginia service by granting the wishes of Mr. Mason, and adjudging him a traitor unworthy of remaining longer in his seat, but he is so anxious for such a fate that it were better to disappoint him for the present. It is well known here that Wigfall has not contented himself with talking treason. He has been mixed up all Winter with the treasonable nets of the southern rebels. The exact extent of his complicity with the great rebellion cannot be known, out enough is known to convince any man of intel-

gence that talking treason is his smallest sin.

The Fort Sumter question is one of absorbing interest in all political circles. On Sunday several Western members of Congress and an interview with the President and besought him not to consent to the evacuation of the fortrees unless it was absoately a military necessity. Ben Wade is reported to have said, "If the Administration follows in the footsteps of Buchanan in this matter, it will prove the Hopkiusian theology to be true—it will be damn-ed before it is born." But the Administration will do no such thing. If Sumter is abandoned it will be Mr. Buchanan's, not Mr. Lincoln's fault, and the nets will show it. It is however true that Messrs, Blair and Chase were yesterday very much opposed to giving the order to evacuate to Major Anderson for he present at least, and it is generally understood hat Mr. Seward favors the withdrawal of the

Evidence is rapidly accumulating at the War De-partment going to show that Major Anderson has been playing a deep game for three months, and one which has deceived his military superiors. For many weeks the steady tenor of his daily dispatches has been, "Send no reënforcements or supplies-I need neither troops nor provisions, therefore let me Suddenly-the moment that Mr. Lincoln takes the reins of Government—the tune changes, and now Anderson cries, "Send me supplies, or I try the effect on his passion of a doucke in the Zeptieh. sible to defend the fort." Why this sudden change Was not Major Anderson perfectly aware six week ago that the batteries which were being erected at every commanding point in Charleston harbor would why did he not complain of the military work which were intended to compass his destruction and warn his Government in time? It is stated on very good authority that he did no such thing, and that Mr. Holt admits at least an apparent diserepancy between Anderson's former and his later dispatches. The American people certainly will not condemn a man unheard, and last of all men Maj. Anderson; but he will, if he leaves Fort Sun er, need to clear up some of these misty points. It is suspected in some quarters that Mr. Buchanan, upon his own responsibility, sent a secret agent to Fort Sumter more than eight weeks ago, advising Anderson to take precisely the course he has done fully aware that the result would be the loss of the fortress. His justification of the act would be that a bloody conflict would thereby be avoided, and civil war averted. This pretext has served him for all his traitorous and imbeelle acts, and it can be made to do duty once more to cover up the disgrace consequent upon the Fall of Sunter. D. W. E.

SEEDS AND REPORTS FROM THE PATENT-OFFICE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12, 1861. A member of Congress before attempting to correct tatements published in THE TRIBUNE should possess himself of the facts. The information I sent you in regard to the distribution of seeds and Reports, I obtained from the Parent-Office. The member of Congress wh usenmes to correct me is informed that his share of seeds this year will exceed 3,000 packages, and not 1,500 papers, and in addition to these he will have forwarded to him several bushels of seeds of the larger eert, such as beans, peas, barley, oats, &c. The Patent-Office Reports are not all distributed. There are at the present time over two hundred thousand volumes of the Report of 1859 packed away in the Patent-Office, satject to the orders of members of Congress.

### REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The committee held its regular monthly meeting last night, at No. 618 Broadway, E. Delafield Smith, President, in the chair. A resolution was adopted that the headquarters of the committee be removed to the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, and a committer the appointed to secure and fit up the rooms at that The a suitable manner. The report relative that I "was a satisfie manner. The report relative
to the same of "Tate of the Fourth Ward occasioned
considerable debs, b. The matter was referred back to
the committee. The report with the following resolutions, relative to the contested seats in the Twentieth
Ward was after some discussion adopted:

Incarred, That the Republican Association of the Twentieth
Ward, of which to saming in Tacker is President, be, and is
hereby declared the rappiar association, and duly recognised by
the Central Countries.

Mr. Spencer offered the following resolutions, which
had no sponter here aread than a motion was tande to

had no cooper been read than a motion was made to adjourn by Mr. Taylor, which question was lost by to yote of 41 to 20:

Note of 41 to 20:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom and pairinging of the President of the United States, that he will nationally not be President of the United States, that he will be at the President of the United States, that he will be be the preservation of the fact trees were in full bloom, garden pears in flower. The two believe that the sentiment of the Espandians of the feet, excessly, mints, and public property herefolders when of the feets, excessly, mints, and public property herefolders when the Sauth, and that this ought to be done at the carliest presideable time.

Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved, That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the result of the New Parp-Resolved That we half with joy the Resolved That we half with the new York That we half with t

a hire election; that this result shows that the Republic on near of the country beats soundly, and has not become diseased two ma-the instrumentality of Southern treachery and Southern cou-ation.

A lengthy debate then ensued upon the resolutions

A lengthy debate then ensued upon the resolutions, Mr. O. W. Brentan denouncing them as firebrands. Mr. Spencer resorted that they were firebrands-firebands for freedom.

Mr. Keyser made a long speech, and said it was very common for Ward politicians to dictate to brands of Governments. He said that Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward, who had been studying those matters for shoots a lifetime to be a covers more about them than any

ard, who had been studying those matters for almost a life-time, knew, of course, more about them than any one at this locality, and would do what they considered the best for the interest of the country. He was willing to leave the sab set in their hands.

Mr. Smith of the Ni, th didn't feel disposed to ignore Ward politicians, as he thought they did the hard work, and gave the men who stood at the head of the Government the positions they be coupied. He thought they had a right to express their opinions.

Several others spoke in favon of and against the resolutions, but they were finally tabled by a vote of 30 to 24.

The Committee then adjourned.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION. The following are copies of two important ordinance

dopted on the 9th inst. by the Alabam's State Com

AN ORDINANCE to term over to the Government of the Con-federated States the arms and equations of war testinging to AN GRDINANCE to term over to the Government of the Confederated States the arms and countitions of war tellooging to this State; and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of Alabat va, in Convention assembled, That the control of all military op varieties in this State, having reference to or ponnection with que stions between this State and other States, or may Power foreign, to them, shall be turned over to the Provisional Overnment of the Confederated States of America, to be exercised by said Government, Suc. 2, And be it further ordained. That the State of America, to be exercised by said Government of the Confederated States of America, to be exercised by said Government of the Confederate States of America all arms and nomition no of war which allow the forts and attenuals in this State, and which allow the forts and attenuals in this State, and which are now in the forts and attenuals in this State, and wy other arms and munificant of war which belong to their states of America, the confederate States shall account for all such atoms and munificant of war which belong to their states of the state of any other arms and munificant of war which belong to the state of any other arms and munificant of war which belong to the state of any other arms and munificant of war which belong to the state. State when the state of the State was all such atoms and munificant of war as are be reby turned over.

State, are playing makes to the and arms a man by revided for in this ordinance shall be conducted on the part of this State by the Governor thereof.

In this ordinance shall be conducted on the part of this State by the Governor thereof.

AN ORDINANCE to Confer Jurisdiction over the Forts and Arsends in the State of Alabama upon the Confederate States.

Section 1. Be it ordered by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled. That the Provident Government of the Confederate states is hereby authorized to use, eccupy and hold possession of all forts may youds, and streamls, and their appearationances in this State, and shall repair and rebuild said forts and arsenals at its discretion outil this ordinance is repealed by a

THE OLD VIRGINIA BLOOD.

From The Mantjourry (Ata.) Mail, March 9.

Latterly we have thought that perhaps the "old blood" of Virginia might have deteriorated. The present embarrassemats of the old nation and the young Con ederacy would not, perhaps, exist if time had not weakened the pulsations of the descendants of the Cavaliers. Still, in men as in horses, a strong dash of the "Old Virginia blood" often produces the highest form and the most unflinching game. The Virginia-born citizens of the Confederate States are, too, as a class, staunch and true; and we like to hope the old State will yet remove the dimers from her escutcheon. But, as we said, a dash of the "old tood" is good; and in evidence of the asseries, we point to the latter subjoined, with the remark that it drew from the President of the Confederacy, the Secretary of War. President of the Confederacy, the Secretary of War, and other prominent gentlemen, an appreciative and generous response. The rosettes referred to have been sent to the bookstore of Messen. White, Paster & Co., Exchange Hotel, to be disposed of for the benefit of the young lady by whom they were made. It is thought that there will be a strong competition for the handiwork of "the little Northern girl

The to her glorious Southern ancestry:

William Server, N. Y. Feb. 15, 1861.

Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS, First President of the Confederate Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS, First President of the Confederate States of Asserbace of its born in the State of Pennsylvania, and the great grand-doughter at Col. Element Ownlid, was served his country nobly at Tisonden as General, and the Gild of the Huston, at stomouth, and what hattle-helds. My great-grandmother was a Virginia lady that by maiden norm, whose bottler, Capit John Hofs, was a capitals in the Old Virginia thee. You may be sure I feel proud of my accorder. May parents are not this, and I thoughts always a reserved as a man of the confederaacceptions.

I would make a few resettes, typical of the Southers Contouers cy, and dispose of them by sele, in order to buy some rather expendive books I caveled. But tone could I at I, though one of my little brothers tried hard a do so to keep York. Now, what better could I do with them than to serd them to you are present? Won't yes secrept inhear? I been you will. Hyon give them away to any of your young selders, say that the initia. Northern girl who made them—inserted by patroite impolenced them as a solviour to the goldent Col. Jeterson Davis of whose brave deeds at the battle of Boorn Vieta the har so often felt proud in reading about.

With much respect,

-An andacious attempt at love-making à la Cossack was perpetrated in the house of a young, handsome, and wealthy widow in Pera not long ago. The here of the outrage penetrated into the apartment of the kely in question late in the evening, and, evidently misled by the popular fallacy as to how widows are to be wored and won, plunged at once into the most viclent demonstrations of unplatonic affection. The fair object of this amorous comp d'essai was not, however, to be thus carried by storm, and threatened to "raise the house" unless her erratic visitor decamped. Seeing that she meant it, the intruder then sejzed the lady by the throat, and endeavored to make her swallow the contents of vial; but her cries having attracted the strention of the servants before this could be effected. the over-urgent swain took to flight, and escaped before

The ecclesinstical movement is proceeding rapidly Naples, and bids fair to form a prominent feature in he history of the next few months. While the Cardinal Archbishop is denouncing and preaching against Padre Gavazzi, the Padre has opened a room in affectionate proximity-to the Nuncio, where, on Wednesdays and Fridays, he gives controversial lectures, and on Sunday he preaches twice a day. Last Sunday vening, among a great number of Italians, there were live priests present, who applanded the Padre during a part of his discourse, the audience joining in the demonstration, which Gavazzi immediately endeavored to check. One priest has thrown aside his robes and declared himself a Protestant. The police bave on several occasions sent to warn the Padre that his life was in danger, but he told them that it was their duty to protect him, and that he should persist in doing what he considered his duty. Gavazzi has shown immense moral courage and great self-denial in very straitened

circumstances. IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY .- The St. Louis Republican is advised by a correspondent at Fort Wise that the Hor. A. G. Boone, as Indian Agent and Com-missioner, concluded, on the the 18th ult., a very im-portant treaty with the Arappahoe and Cheyenne Indians, buying all their lands, seve a strip one hund-Indians, buying all their lunds, save a strip one hundred miles long and about lifteen miles wide, beginning
about twelve miles below Fort Wise, at the mouth of
Big Sandy, and romning up the Arkansas one hundred,
miles, to within five miles of the mouth of the Huerfano, or Wafano. This treaty has been in contemplation by our Government for a number of years, but
from some unknown cause or outside influence, he
hear prevented. Everything went off to the entire
satisfaction of all parties. This was said to be t
harpest collection of Indians ever seen on that rive
the Arappanoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Commel
being present. The purchase and treaty secure to
Government Pike's Peak and all the gold fields of the
region. Great credit is due to Mr. Boose for his
per-

being present. The purchase and treaty secure to our Government Pike s Peak and all the gold fields of that region. Great credit is due to Mr. Boone for his purceyong and wholly successful chorts in the mate str.

NAVAL Cryons of Schuers.—A recent act of Gongreep provides that all appropriations now or he center made for the preparation of publication of fore image for the approval by the Secretary of the Navy after a report from a board of three compete at may a officers to be appointed for that purpose), that the original data for proposed charts are such as to just'y their application. The Secretary of the Navy has accordingly appointed Capt. Ringgold and Commanders Davis and Maury to act as a Exard of F xaminayion, and to report on the data for proposed the ris oc de ted by the surveying expeditions commandered by the surveying expeditions commandered by the surveying expeditions commandered by the surveying expeditions consultately consultations. In the provided Capt. Ringgold, Commanders Page and Rog rs, and Theory were the mainly from any point east of the Rocky Moentasius to any State or Territory on the Pacific coast to any point east of the Mountain s, has been investigated by the Ishmuss routes anyon been subject to the three conveyed by the Ishmuss routes anyon been subject to the terre can rate. Hortbesturies and provided to the there can rate. Hortbesturies and provided makes, and are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce when sent under fift on hundred miles, and two coals an onnee when sent under fift on hundred miles, and two coals an onnee when sent under fift on hundred miles, and two coals an onnee when sent under fift on hundred miles, and two coals an onnee when sent under fift on hundred miles, and two coals an onnee when sent under fift on hundred miles, and two coals an onnee when sent under fift on hundred miles.

Ripe strawberrier we're on sale at New-Orleans on the 1st inst. At Raleigh, N. C., on the 6th, the panels trees were in full bloom, garden peng in flower, and tabbage plants quite large energy to fransplant.